

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International BureauINTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) D1

(51) International Patent Classification 7 : A23K 1/16, A23L 1/305, 1/32, A61K 35/54		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/38535 (43) International Publication Date: 6 July 2000 (06.07.00)	
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE99/02340 (22) International Filing Date: 14 December 1999 (14.12.99)		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).		
(30) Priority Data: 9804393-8 17 December 1998 (17.12.98) SE		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).		
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RURAL PATENT SVENSKA AB [SE/SE]; St. Göransgatan 160A, Box 30192, S-104 25 Stockholm (SE).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).		
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): LANGE, Stefan [SE/SE]; Nedre Fogelbergsgatan 9B, S-411 28 Göteborg (SE), GÖRANSSON, Leif [SE/SE]; Gillastigen 1, S-260 23 Kågeröd (SE), LÖNNROTH, Ivar [SE/SE]; Glasbjörksgatan 8A, S-431 69 Mölndal (SE).		Published <i>With international search report. In English translation (filed in Swedish).</i>		
(74) Agents: PERNEBORG, Henry et al.; Uppsala Patentbyrå AB, Box 9013, S-750 09 Uppsala (SE).				
(54) Title: FOOD-INDUCED ANTISECRETORY PROTEINS IN EGG YOLK				
(57) Abstract <p>The invention generally relates to the use of natural anti-secretory proteins (NASP) for the preparation of NASP-enriched functional food products or pharmaceutical products for the treatment and prophylaxis of disease-like conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge. In particular, the invention relates to the use of NASP-enriched egg yolk as source of NASP.</p>				

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LJ	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

Food-induced antisecretory proteins in egg yolk**Field of Invention**

The present invention generally relates to use of natural antisecretory proteins (NASP) for the preparation of NASP-enriched functional food products and pharmaceutical products for the treatment and prophylaxis of abnormal physiological conditions caused by exceptionally high levels of body fluid discharge. In particular, the invention relates to the use of egg yolk having been enriched with NASP, for the preparation of such products. The invention also relates to food products and pharmaceutical products so prepared and to processes for the preparation thereof.

Below, the term "NASP" will be used for "natural antisecretory protein", whereas the term "ASP" will be used for "antisecretory protein" comprised by natural antisecretory protein.

Prior Art

From the Swedish Patent SE 9000028-2 (publication No. 466,331) it is known that the formation of an antisecretory factor or an antisecretory protein (ASP: also named FIL) can be stimulated by adding, to the animals' feed, certain sugars, amino acids and amides. The kinds and amounts of these substances to be used for the formation of an interesting amount of ASP is determined by a method disclosed in the patent. Briefly, this method involves measurement of a standardized secretion response in the small intestine of rat. From the patent is evident that the induced ASPs formed direct the secretion of body fluid into the intestine. Due to this, diarrhoea conditions may be prevented or cured which means a safer production of animal products. In said patent, the content or amount of natural antisecretory proteins is defined by its effect on the fluid secretion into the small intestine of laboratory rats having been challenged with cholera toxin. One ASP unit (FIL unit) corresponds to a 50% reduction of the fluid flow in the intestine compared to a control without ASP. The antisecretory proteins are active in extremely small amounts and, therefore, it is easier to determine them by their effect than by their mass.

From the PCT application PCT/SE96/01049 there are known the structures of certain antisecretory proteins, and their active parts are characterised. A synthetic ASP prepared by recombinant genetic engineering or by solid phase

technology and having definite structures has been shown to have a general controlling influence on the body fluid flow over living cell membranes.

From the PCT application PCT/SE97/01918 (WO 98/21978) it is known that the formation of ASP can be induced in the body by consumption of a certain kind of food having enzymatic activity. The effect of the induction and, owing to that, the formation of ASP varies according to the individual and its symptoms and takes place with a strength and induction period unpredictable so far. However, they can be measured afterwards, and necessary corrections can be made with the guidance of said measurements.

10

Brief Description of the Invention

During the inventors' continued work in formulating feed to stimulate the formation of antisecretory proteins in accordance with Swedish Patent SE 9000028-2, it has surprisingly been found that the synthesis ability and concentrating of the natural antisecretory proteins formed are distributed most unevenly in the body. Very high levels of NASP are found in certain organs, body parts or body fluids and, in particular, in the yolk of birds' eggs. The present invention is based on this surprising fact and, consequently, relates to the use of egg yolk having been enriched with regard to NASP, for the preparation of NASP-enriched food products and pharmaceutical products for the treatment and prophylaxis of abnormal physiological conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge. Thus, the invention opens possibilities, unknown so far, to administer NASP directly in the food or feed by consumption of the egg yolk as such or in the form of food products.

25

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to use of natural antisecretory proteins for the preparation of NASP-enriched functional food products and pharmaceutical products for the treatment and prophylaxis of abnormal physiological conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge and, according to one aspect, relates to the use of egg yolk having been enriched with regard to NASP, for the preparation of food products having a high level of NASP. According to another aspect the invention relates to such use for the preparation of provisions for particular nutrient purposes and pharmaceutical products containing NASP.

By "functional food product" is meant, in the present context, a food product having a salubrious function, i.e. having a beneficial effect on the health of man or an animal.

The expression "food product" is intended, in the present context, to comprise food for human use as well as feed for animal use. The food can be an article in the form of products, the preparation of which includes egg yolk, such as pancake, omelet, ice-cream and various kinds of bread. The egg yolk may also be consumed in the form of egg-nog or hard-boiled or soft-boiled eggs. The food can also be in the form of bread, biscuits, pasta, grains and flakes, porridge or gruel, or mixed into various beverage compositions with or without electrolytes, or a food preparation containing meat and meat products, fat and fat products or milk and milk products having been enriched with NASP according to an embodiment of the invention described below, according to which NASP has been mixed into the food product in a more or less purified form. The food preparation can be made up with great liberty using knowledge known to the skilled man, in order to comply with requirements as regards palatability and meal variation.

The egg yolk originates from birds' eggs that can be used for human and animal consumption and having been enriched with regard to NASP. The eggs are preferably produced by laying hens but can also be obtained from e.g. quail and ostrich.

By "NASP-enriched food product" or "food product having a high level of NASP" are meant food products containing NASP in a concentration such that, when consuming the food product, provides the desired valuable effect on health. Particularly high levels of NASP can be measured in eggs, as is evident from Example 1. When consuming the NASP-enriched product it is seen to it that the ASP level in blood exceeds 0.5 FIL units/ ml of blood. Healthy people seem to have ASP levels in blood between 0 and 0.5 FIL units/ ml of blood.

When stimulating the NASP production according to SE 9000028-2, it has been shown, surprisingly and unexpectedly, that extremely high levels of NASP can be induced in birds' eggs. In blood, the NASP level, upon such an induction, normally is 0.5-2 FIL units/ml of blood (1 FIL unit = the amount of NASP providing a 50% inhibition of the fluid discharge in a so-called intestine loop test on rat; cf. SE 9000028-2 and references 3 and 4 cited therein). By providing the bird, via the feed, with distinct combinations of amino acids, sugars and amides, in accordance with SE 9000028-2, very high levels of NASP can be built-up, pre-

ferably in the egg yolk. Levels as high as from about 1,000 to about 10,000 FIL units per ml are therewith provided. In this context, it should be mentioned that the NASP level in egg yolk normally, without a preceding induction, is about 1 FIL unit/ml; cf. S.Lange *et al*, *British Poultry Science* (1994) 35:615-620.

5 According to one embodiment of the use in accordance with the invention, NASP-enriched food products can be prepared by mixing NASP as such into the food, the NASP having been obtained in a more or less purified form from NASP-enriched egg yolk.

10 Thus, it is possible to stimulate the formation of NASP in a bird, as disclosed in SE 9000028-2, and then recover or concentrate NASP, also as disclosed in said Swedish Patent, from digests of egg yolk on an agarose column and thereupon eluate this with a solution of alpha-methylglycoside in physiological saline preferably phosphate-buffered. Thereupon, the eluate can be subjected to further purification and formulation before administration, e.g. in the form of a 15 solution (sol).

20 In this case, the recovered or concentrated NASP can then be administered to animal or humans, mixed with a feed or food, respectively, or as more or less isolated products, prepared and formulated as pharmaceuticals or other health-providing products. Such pharmaceutical products are prepared in a manner known to the skilled man, using accepted excipients including carriers and diluents and are formulated as solid or liquid forms dependent on the intended administration route.

25 According to another embodiment of the use in accordance with the invention for the preparation of NASP-enriched food products, use is made of the egg yolk as such or of the complete egg, possibly in processed form, for mixing with the food or feed. Any processing can include grinding, leaching, extraction, evaporation, ultra-filtration, drying and other standard operations in order to obtain an NASP-enriched egg yolk product, suitable for practical purposes, for mixing with the food or feed.

30 According to the invention, novel routes are opened to achieve the favourable effects associated with NASP intake. The effect of NASP can be used due to the high concentration of NASP in egg yolk that can be induced, without awaiting the time delay caused by the previously known induction of NASP.

35 Thus, according to a further aspect the present invention relates to a process for providing egg yolk from birds' eggs being enriched with regard to

NASP, the process being characterised by stimulating the formation of NASP by feeding the bird from which the eggs are to be taken with a NASP-inducing feed according to SE 9000028-2. In particular, the process of the invention is applicable when feeding gallinaceous birds because, as stated above, it has been shown, surprisingly and unexpectedly, that extremely high levels of NASP can be induced in eggs from said birds. By providing, via the feed, the hens with distinct combinations of amino acids, sugars and amides very high levels (about 100-1,000 FIL units) of NASP can be built-up, as also stated above, preferably in the egg yolk. Owing to this, there is opened the particular possibility of preparing egg yolk according to the invention disclosed in said patent, with extremely high levels of NASP. By mixing such egg yolk or products thereof into a food or feed, NASP can be added to humans or animals in a convenient, safe and cost-efficient way. It is thus very surprising and not previously known that such high levels of NASP can be achieved in provisions. Owing to this, the effect of NASP thus can be used, as mentioned above, without awaiting the time delay caused by the previously known induction of NASP. It is also surprising that NASP maintains its effect even when administered orally.

For certain conditions high doses of NASP may be required. In such cases, NASP recovered from egg can be added to the food product or NASP can be prepared for intake in the form of tablets or suspensions.

A particularly preferred embodiment comprises the preparation of egg yolk powder by spray-drying. Such a product is particularly well suitable in industrial processing of various food products where it is desired to achieve the beneficial effect of NASP upon intake of the food product in question. The egg yolk powder lets itself be well mixed into such greatly differing products as sausage and ice cream, owing to which a far-reaching variation as regards meal character will be possible to achieve.

The egg yolk powder is also most suitable as intermediate in case it is desired to prepare an enriched or concentrated NASP product through leaching or extraction for later preparation of e.g. pharmaceuticals.

Owing to its relatively low molecular weight, NASP is comparatively heat-stable and can therefore be contained in the food already before preparing the same for consumption.

NASP has been shown to have a generally controlling effect on the body fluid flow over living cell membranes, owing to which not only diarrhoea condi-

tions can be alleviated, cured or prevented but also discomfort due to physiological unbalance or disease-like conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge such as inflammations, oedema, arthritis, glaucoma and other changes in the body, such as migraine, burns and traumatic injuries in and on the body. The 5 food products and the pharmaceutical products according to the invention can thus be used for such a purpose.

The invention is illustrated below by means of the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

10 Laying hens (white leghorn of about 32 weeks age) were fed with a laying hen feed composed according to SE 9000028-2 and with control feed of traditional type, 11.4 MJ/kg of feed, 170 g of raw protein per kg of feed. After an induction period of 2 weeks, eggs were collected.

15 From each line 10 eggs were collected, and the yolk and the white from these eggs were separated manually. Upon dilution with an equally large volume of PBS (phosphate-buffered saline) the yolk was subjected to affinity chromatography in accordance with a method described earlier (I. Lönnroth and S. Lange, *Biochimica Biophysica Acta* (1986) 883:138-144). Briefly, PBS-diluted egg yolk was applied on a small column containing "Sepharose 6B" (Pharmacia 20 LKB Biotechnology AB, Sollentuna, Sweden) having been pre-equilibrated with PBS. Upon washing with PBS, NASP was eluted with methyl-alpha-D-glucoside, 1.0 M in PBS. After dialysis against PBS the sample was stored at -20°C until it was tested with regard to NASP according to the intestine loop model on rat described by Lange (S. Lange, *FEMS Microbiology Letters* (1982) 15:239,242.

25	NASP level in egg yolk (FIL units /g)	Control group	Test group
		1.20	2.0 (upon dilution 1:100) 1.0 (upon dilution 1:1,000)

Example 2

30 An ostomy-operated woman, 42 years of age, having a remain of about 0.5 m suffered badly from heavy diarrhoeas. In average, about 1.5 litres of visceral contents were secreted 4 times a day. After 1 week's daily intake of ice-cream, prepared from sugar, cream and egg yolks from Example 1, corresponding to a

daily intake of 4 g of dry egg yolk substance, the defecation frequency decreased to once a day and the amount decreased to about 350 mls. During three-weeks' treatment the woman's weight increased by 3.5 kgs. After one further week, she ate the same amount of ice cream prepared from ordinary eggs according to the 5 same recipe. Within three days, the defecation frequency and amount amounted to the same values as before the test. After one further week, the test was resumed, and within two days the defecation decreased to the same values as during the previous test.

Example 3

10 Four calves having a living weight of 50 kgs were divided into two groups, each group containing two calves. The calves of the control group were supplied with calf's nutrient in the form of commercial milk substitute. In the test line, there was mixed-in egg yolk from the experiment of Example 1, corresponding to a daily dose of two egg-yolks. The feeding continued for seven days. The ASP 15 level in blood was measured before and after the experiment.

ASP level

(FIL units/ml of plasma)

	Control group	Test group
Before experiment	0.3	0.1
20 After experiment	0.1	0.9

Example 4

Diarrhoea is not an unusual complaint in dogs, particularly in such dogs having the possibility of choosing themselves, during airing in the country, their intake of food. Such a male German shepherd dog of 1.5 years of age and having 25 a weight of about 40 kgs suffered, for some time, from heavy diarrhoea and watery and periodically bloody defecation. The dog also vomited intermittently. The veterinary was sent for and prescribed antibiotics to be taken orally in the form of tablets for one week. During this period the dog ate less amounts of commercial dry fodder for dogs. No decrease of the diarrhoeas was observed. After 30 this antibiotic treatment the dog was provided with soaked dry fodder in which egg yolk powder from Example 6 in an amount corresponding to one egg yolk a day, for four days. After one day and night the dog had solid defecation and, af-

ter three days, he was considered perfectly healthy. At no time earlier, the dog's owner had observed such a fast recovery.

Example 5

Eggs from the test line in Example 1 were cracked and separated in an 5 egg separation apparatus. Egg yolk and egg white were collected each separately. The egg yolk was spray-dried in an "Anhydro" spray-dryer with an inlet temperature of 150E C and an outlet temperature of about 75E C.

The egg powder was collected and, upon completed drying, the powder 10 adhering to the walls of the spray-drier was collected. These wall depositions had an average residence time in the drying chamber of 4 hours. The egg powder was dissolved in water and ASP was collected, in a known way, on an agarose column. The eluate was diluted and its ASP contents were measured.

FIL units upon dilution 1:100

Egg powder, average sample	X
15 Egg powder from drying chamber wall	Y

Thus, from a food technology point of view, NASP is sufficiently heat-stable.

Technical effect

By the present invention, entirely novel and previously unknown possibilities 20 are provided to administer NASP with entirely novel, previously unknown degrees of independence. The induction of NASP disclosed in the PCT application PCT/SE97/01918 (WO 98/21978) may be difficult to maintain for a long time owing to the fact that the diet is easier perceived as monotonous. By the present discovery, food products of high palatability and good acceptance can be 25 prepared with moderate process costs. In case of long courses of disease or weak response to NASP-inducing food, NASP can be administered in the form of provisions having a predetermined higher or lower dose adapted to the desired effect on quality of life or physical performance efficiency. In case of long-lasting administration, loathing for (disgust with) the food can be avoided because a 30 great number of products can be prepared having varied taste and meal charac-

ter. The food products can be prepared industrially as semi-manufactured foods or finished meals or as articles suitable as raw product in the preparation of pharmaceuticals or in the manufacturing of NASP concentrates. The concentrate can be recovered from egg yolk or preferably from egg yolk powder by extraction or leaching.

PATENT CLAIMS

1. Egg yolk having a high level of natural anti-secretory protein (NASP).
2. The egg yolk of claim 1 having an NASP contents corresponding to 1,000-10,000 FIL units/ml.
- 5 3. The egg yolk of claim 1 or 2 originating from eggs of gallinaceous birds.
4. Use of the egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3 for the preparation of NASP-enriched functional food products.
5. Use of the egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3 for the preparation of pharmaceutical products for the treatment and prophylaxis of disease-like conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge.
- 10 6. The use according to claim 4 or 5 of NASP as such, recovered from NASP-enriched egg yolk in pure or concentrated form.
7. The use according to claim 4 or 5, **characterised in** that the egg yolk is used as such or in a form obtained by processing such as grinding, leaching, extraction, evaporation, membrane filtration, drying and similar standard operations.
- 15 8. The use according to any of claims 4-7, **characterised in** that the egg yolk has been provided through feeding of an egg-producing bird with an NASP-inducing feed.
- 20 9. The use according to claim 8, **characterised in** that the NASP induction has been effected by mixing, into the feed, of amino acids, sugars and amides in amounts and proportions such that the formation of NASP has been stimulated.
- 25 10. The use according to claim 8, **characterised in** that NASP induction has been effected by mixing, into the feed, of products having enzymatic activity stimulating the formation of NASP.

11. The use according to claim 10, **characterised in** that the products having enzymatic activity are malted cereals.

12. A process for providing egg yolk from an egg-producing bird, the egg yolk being enriched with regard to natural anti-secretory proteins (NASP), **charac-**
5 **terised by** feeding the bird with a NASP-inducing feed.

13. The process of claim 12, **characterised in** that the bird is a gallinaceous bird.

14. The process of claim 12 or 13, **characterised in** that the NASP-inducing feed contains amino acids, sugars and amides in an amount such that the for-
10 mation of NASP is stimulated.

15. The process of claim 12 or 13, **characterised in** that the feed contains products having enzymatic activity stimulating the formation of NASP.

16. The process of claim 15, **characterised in** that the products having enzy-
matic activity are malted cereals.

15 17. A food product having a high level of natural anti-secretory proteins (NASP), **characterised by** containing egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3 or NASP from egg yolk in a more or less purified form.

18. The food product of claim 17, **characterised in** that the high level of
20 NASP has been obtained by mixing into the food product, when preparing the same, NASP-enriched egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3 or processed forms thereof as source of NASP.

19. The food product according to claim 17, **characterised in** that the high level of NASP has been obtained by adding to the food product, when preparing the same, NASP as such in pure or concentrated form, obtained from NASP-en-
25 riched egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3.

20. The food product of claim 17, **characterised by** consisting of egg yolk as such.

21. The food product according to any of claims 17-19, **characterised by** consisting of pancake, omelette, ice cream, hard- or soft-boiled eggs and the like.

5 22. Pharmaceutical product for the treatment and prophylaxis of disease-like conditions caused by extreme body fluid discharge, **characterised by** containing, in addition to customary excipients and adjuvants, natural anti-secretory proteins (NASP) originating from NASP-enriched egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3.

10 23. A process for preparing a food product having a high level of natural anti-secretory proteins (NASP) according to any of claims 17-21, **characterised by** feeding, into a food or feed, NASP-enriched egg yolk according to any of claims 1-3 or processed forms thereof or more or less purified NASP obtained from egg yolk.

15 24. The process of claim 23, **characterised in** that the processed forms of the egg yolk have been obtained by grinding, leaching, extraction, evaporation, membrane filtration, drying and similar standard operations.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 99/02340

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A23K 1/16, A23L 1/305, A23L 1/32, A61K 35/54
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A23K, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, MEDLINE, EMBASE CAPLUS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9821978 A1 (RURAL PATENT SVENSKA AB), 28 May 1998 (28.05.98) --	1-24
A	British Poultry Science, Volume, No 35, 1994, S. Lange et al, "CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTISECRETORY FACTOR IN EGGS AND IN CHICKEN BLOOD PLASMA" page 615 - page 620 --	1-24
A	US 5464637 A (HIROSHI HORIKAWA ET AL), 7 November 1995 (07.11.95) -- -----	1-24

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
7 April 2000	12-04-2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. + 46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer Carolina Gómez Lagerlöf/MN Telephone No. + 46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/12/99

International application No.

PCT/SE 99/02340

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9821978 A1	28/05/98	AU	5077198 A	10/06/98
		EP	0942660 A	22/09/99
		NO	992411 A	20/05/99
		SE	506486 C	22/12/97
		SE	9604251 A	22/12/97
US 5464637 A	07/11/95	JP	6100456 A	12/04/94
		JP	2105775 C	06/11/96
		JP	6090705 A	05/04/94
		JP	8002275 B	17/01/96